

chronic pain for many years, so that they have become largely incapable of believing that it may ever disappear.

One further complication may be mentioned—iritis. It is not infrequent, and can be dramatically relieved by the use of A.C.T.H. eyedrops. Kling (1952) has reported good results in the treatment of spondylitis with butozolidin. As this is a dangerous drug, it should be reserved only for cases which are completely refractory to X-ray therapy; in addition the effect appears to last only as long as the drug is actually administered.

REFERENCES.

- BUCKLEY, C. W. (1943). *Brit. med. J.*, **2**, 4.
COMROE, I. (1953). *Arthritis*. London.
KLING, D. H. (1952). *Ann. rheumat. Dis.*, **12**.
-

REVIEWS

MODERN TREATMENT YEARBOOK, 1954. Edited by Sir Cecil Wakeley, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., LL.D., M.Ch., D.Sc., P.R.C.S. (Pp. viii + 352; figs. 69. 21s.) London: Ballière, Tindall & Cox, 1954.

THIS book of some 340 pages and 35 authoritative contributors is designed to keep the busy general practitioner up to date on the practical application of the latest research in diagnosis and treatment. As it endeavours to cover every branch of medicine, it is necessarily limited, and only those therapeutic methods which have been thoroughly tested and accepted are quoted. It is, in effect, an annual refresher course for general practitioners in book form, and, as such, should prove of inestimable value.

W. J.

A HANDBOOK ON DISEASES OF CHILDREN, INCLUDING DIETETICS AND THE COMMON FEVERS. By Bruce Williamson, M.D.(Edin.), F.R.C.P.(Lond.). (Pp. 447; illustrations 103. 21s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1953.

THE latest edition of Dr. Williamson's handbook covers the essentials of modern pædiatric practice in a lucid and concise manner. With a few notable exceptions, recent advances in diagnosis and treatment are well presented. The problem of the wasted infant receives scant attention, and one would have expected some reference to current biochemical trends in the investigation of marasmus. The section on hæmolytic disease of the newborn is up to date, but few pædiatricians would favour the sagittal sinus as a route for replacement transfusion. The text is well set out and profusely scattered with excellent illustrations. On the whole, this handbook can be recommended to the general practitioner as an informative reference volume.

R. D. G. C.